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A KING'S GOSPEL.

"I have to work hard myself and I think it is good for people," said King George V the other day to Prebendary Wilson Carille, head of the church army.

Time was when an English king had no praise for hard work or any work at all. For centuries it was a pose of English aristocracy to show contempt for labor and for what was called "going into trade."

Simultaneously with the king's comment on work, comes the announcement that the Great Eastern Railway company of England has decided to employ an American as its chief executive officer. Lord Claude Hamilton, chairman of the Great Eastern board, stated that his company had been obliged to go to the United States for a new general manager and had selected Henry Thornton, general superintendent of the Long Island railway, for the position. In making the announcement his lordship thought it fitting to comment on the dearth of proficient men for the more prominent positions on British railways.

"I think there is something wrong in the British system," he said, "which tends to interfere with the mental activity of employees. They are reduced to automatons, as merit is sacrificed to seniority. I have not been able to find in England a man fit for the post, but in Mr. Thornton I have found a general manager admirably qualified and whose career has been one succession of intellectual triumphs."

Lord Claude's enthusiasm seems to be a trifle excessive, but is probably due to the fact that after long and futile search in England for the man he wanted, he was unable to restrain his delight when he found in America a man exactly qualified for the work.

Reasoning from the comments of King George and of Lord Claude Hamilton, it is perhaps possible to detect some of the causes of British inefficiency in the industrial field. These causes might be listed as follows: (1) The contempt of the best educated classes in England for trade and industry. (2) The sacrifice of merit to seniority. (3) Workmen are reduced to mere automatons and do not acquire initiative or inventiveness.

Great changes have occurred in the English point of view on this subject within the last fifty years, but it cannot be said that labor and trade have risen to the dignified position in England that they occupy in the United States. On this side of the ocean it is the general view that the nation's wealth, prosperity and stability depend upon the work of all classes. This doctrine has been of measureless benefit in an age when industry has become more gigantic and more intensive than ever before in the world's history. The doctrine was adopted before this age began and American people were prepared by the doctrine to cope with a mighty industrial civilization. On the other hand, the nations of Europe, by their false views of human dignity and by their apparent forgetfulness of the Carpenter of Nazareth were not as well equipped to deal with the industrial evolution.

In the reign of the third George, the aristocrat who despised labor and trade won fame for himself by the number of bottles of wine he could drink before he fell under the table. Naturally it has required the arguments of philosophers, the songs of the bards, and the pleadings of the preachers to change this situation, but gradually England is being brought to the better view.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the English were contemptuously described by Napoleon as "a nation of shopkeepers." The vain and foolish took the criticism much to heart, but the wise saw that Napoleon had pointed out the secret of England's

power. In our own day Rudyard Kipling, who is no friend of democracy, has nevertheless seen the necessity for hard work by all classes, and has sung the glory of British energy and adventure.

Now comes the king with a crowning compliment for labor. Perhaps those noblemen who still retain a lingering scorn for labor and who deride the recent custom of granting titles and peerages to millionaire tradesmen will come to see that only by the sweat of its brow shall a nation earn its bread and retain its dominion.

Mr. Henry Thornton probably will feel some qualms of modesty and self-doubt when he reads Lord Claude Hamilton's eulogy. Even a man "whose career has been one succession of intellectual triumphs" may well fear to abandon well known American conditions and cast his lot among a people who are accustomed to different methods of transacting business. He will not be able to change the old order in a day. He will find himself beset by hostile forces. He will have the usual experience of a stranger in a strange land. Secret foes will plot his undoing; they will continue to insist that merit shall be sacrificed to seniority; they will declare that their ways are best; and unless Mr. Thornton is given absolute power he is apt to find himself crushed in the "fell clutch of circumstance."

TRADING IN STOCKS.

The New York stock exchange has come in for a vast amount of criticism in the last few years, some of it deserved, but most of it based on misinformation. Now that it is proposed to regulate the exchanges of the country, an insight has been given into their workings by witnesses testifying before a congressional committee. It seems, after all, that one may take a stroll down Wall street without being knocked down and robbed or even having his pocket picked. It has become known that many stock brokers have families and that some of them even attend church.

The cry of "Wall street" has lost considerable of its force since the matter of reforming alleged bad practices has been brought to the fore. The country must have some kind of a market for its stocks and bonds and Wall street provides such a market. It is doubtful if the country could get along without it. Unquestionably there are sharks in the speculative pool, but there are rascals in all walks of life, and we do not know that the percentage is greater in Wall street than anywhere else, except they do business on the curb.

Just now curb manipulations are attracting considerable attention owing to the recent drop in Standard Oil securities when so many lambs were hard hit. Upon dissolution of the old Standard Oil company the concern was divided into thirty-three supposedly separate and distinct companies. The prices of all of them advanced rapidly and investors figured themselves thousands of dollars richer. The stocks of these Standard Oil companies were not listed on the stock exchange and the companies furnished no information as to their operations. According to the Wall Street Journal, the listing requirements of even the curb market were not met.

When the bubble burst the other day some of these Standard Oil stocks dropped 100 points and brought ruin to those who had invested in them. Sales are not recorded on the curb and it has developed that the quotations of these stocks were shamefully manipulated. It used to be said that there was a sort of inside working agreement between the exchange and the curb, but it probably doesn't exist now. The exchange has been making a pretty good showing for itself and is not in any great danger of being abolished. The members themselves, however, welcome regulation along reasonable lines. Dealings on the curb will probably be stopped or the brokers made accountable for their operations.

HEALTH AND SCHOLARSHIP

A most important factor in the physical development of children is the age at which they begin their school life.

The average child goes to school at the age of six, when practically everything he sees is new and very interesting to him, and worthy of deep consideration. From the time he wakes in the morning till he gets to sleep at night, his brain is working.

The brain, to do its work properly, needs a full, active blood supply, and it will take this often at the expense of leaving an inadequate amount for the demands of the rest of the body.

A fact that seems to be forgotten by teachers who are anxious for the child to learn, and by ambitious parents as well, is that any vital energy used in developing a young child's brain must be taken away from the amount that had hitherto been devoted entirely to physical growth.

Instead of being delighted with the rapid development of their young child's mind, parents, therefore, should look on any evidences of abnormal brain activity with some suspicion.

When a child starts his school life, an effort should be made to find out just how much work he can do comfortably and happily. If the child is forced to do more than this, he will become depressed and worried. Any mental worry with children will shortly produce unmistakable signs on the physique. A plan which some parents and teachers adopt is to set as much as possible out of a child; this is a

mistake, as there should always be a certain amount of vital energy in hand in case of emergencies.

No lesson should last longer than half an hour with young children, and, if possible, a short interval between each lesson should be spent in the open air.

If the young scholar is by way of being very forward with his studies, further work should be discouraged rather than encouraged. The point to consider here is whether or not his health will allow the continuance of such active development. On the other hand, if the child seems lazy and backward, the cause of this should be found out.

Children under fifteen years of age should not be allowed to do any home work, as young eyes are very easily strained, and young bodies tire very easily. A young child sometimes takes studies to do at night when he feels very tired; he will get his body in the most comfortable position possible, and will take no notice of the direction from which the light falls on his page, nor has he the energy left to hold his book so that the plane of the lines is always parallel to that of his eyes.

The child's mind may accumulate a little extra book-knowledge by such work, but only at the risk of strained eyes and possible spinal defects. In a great majority of cases, lateral curvature of the spine may be traced back to habitual faulty postures used by children when at school work. A child should only be allowed to study at home as long as he can comfortably sit upright and hold his book in a correct position.

In children, the physical state is a very good guide to the mental condition. It is only natural that if the body is tired, the mind is in no fit state to imbibe knowledge. The thin, narrow-chested, delicate youth, perhaps with strained eyes, and nearly always with a good school record, is, nine times out of ten, a preventable mistake.

PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA.

Sponsored by the Administration, A. Mitchell Palmer has decided to make the race for senator in Pennsylvania. He says that the president considers him the proper man for the place and will support him in his efforts to get it.

The chief executive of the nation is not setting a precedent when he takes this action, and perhaps it is too late now to condemn a practice that has become common among our presidents. But if it is right and just that the president should pick out good men and true to back for the senatorship, it is equally right and just to oppose candidates who are notoriously unfit for the high office.

A. Mitchell Palmer, from the Democratic standpoint, may be the one man most needed as a Pennsylvania senator, but is Roger Sullivan, from the same standpoint, a proper man for the Illinois senatorship? We seem to remember that Mr. Bryan designated Roger Sullivan as the "train robber" of politics, or something of that sort. Is that the kind of man the president wants in the senate? If not, then we may expect him to place the ban of disapproval on Sullivan's candidacy.

If the president believes that he is responsible for the selection of a good man in Pennsylvania, he cannot deny equal responsibility for the action of his party in Illinois. The great gas boss is even more notorious than Boss Murphy for those undesirable qualities which met with condemnation by the Wilson faction at the Baltimore convention. It will be recalled, however, that Roger Sullivan cast the vote of the Illinois delegation for Mr. Wilson in the convention, and is now using that fact as an argument in favor of his candidacy.

Perhaps the claims of friendship are keeping President Wilson silent with reference to Roger Sullivan, while they impel him to speak out in favor of A. Mitchell Palmer. But we prefer to believe that it is not merely a question of friendship with the president, and that he is supporting Mr. Palmer because he believes him to be the best man. On the same ground, therefore, he should oppose Roger Sullivan as one of the least qualified men that could enter the senatorial race in Illinois.

REVOLT THREATENED.

A Hindu professor, Dr. Sidhundra Bose, at present a member of the faculty of the Iowa State university, predicts the fiercest revolution the world has ever known unless the British government is able to prevent the colonies from excluding the Hindus. Dr. Bose appeared before the senate committee having the immigration bill in charge to plead for the admission of his countrymen into the United States. His plea fell upon deaf ears.

The central government of Great Britain is in a decidedly delicate position in the matter of the rights of the Hindus to migrate from one portion of the empire to another without let or hindrance. They are subjects of Great Britain, and as such would naturally seem to be entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded the Canadians, Austrians, New Zealanders and other Colonials. The people of the colonies, however, do not subscribe to this view and propose to exclude the Hindus.

Great Britain would not dare attempt the coercion of the colonies even were she so inclined, so it is difficult to figure out how the Hindus are going to force themselves into portions of the British empire where they are not wanted. The alternative proposition of "one of the fiercest revolutions the

world has ever known" does not strike one familiar with conditions in British India as likely to be carried out. There are no doubt millions of natives who would like to throw off the foreign yoke, but it would be impossible to put guns into their hands and organize them into an army. It is more than doubtful that the Sikh and other native regiments would revolt under any circumstances. Since the mutinous Sepoys were blown from the mouths of the cannon in 1857 there have been no outbreaks of any consequence in India. Such uprisings as have occurred have been easily put down.

Dr. Bose was guilty of exaggeration when he predicted the fiercest revolution of history. It will not happen. The Hindus will be excluded from the British colonies and the home government will not interfere except in the way of giving advice.

The passage of the alien land law by the California legislature placed the United States in an embarrassing position and a strenuous attempt was made to induce the legislators to stay their hand. Secretary Bryan was given a respectful hearing when he made his celebrated trip to the Pacific coast bearing the message of President Wilson. But kind words butter no parsnips. The Nebraskan returned to Washington after having been banqueted and lauded in public addresses, and the California legislature proceeded with its work of making it impossible for the Japanese to acquire real estate in the Golden state.

Similar rebuffs will follow any attempt on the part of Great Britain to gain an entrance into the English-speaking colonies for the Hindus. The people of these colonies are intensely loyal and patriotic and will rush to the defense of the mother country at a moment's notice, but they won't allow swarms of Hindus to overrun their territory even at the behest of the home government.

All civilized countries subscribe to the brotherhood of man idea in the abstract, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, the "brotherhood" idea does not cut much figure when immigration laws are under discussion or when hordes of Asiatics threaten to enter a land where the standard of living is much higher than in the Orient.

NEW GRADE IN NAVY.

A bill creating six vice admirals in the navy has passed the senate and now awaits action by the house. At present we have one admiral and a number of rear admirals, but no vice admirals. Dewey was made a full admiral for his victory in Manila bay, but congress refused to honor Schley and Sampson for their work at Santiago by making them vice admirals. It has steadfastly refused to create the rank in the navy ever since. Perhaps the efforts to put our officers upon a par with those of other great navies will meet with better success this time. It involves the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, however, and the cheese-parers may succeed in defeating it in the house.

In Rome two Giants were taken for brutal gladiators.

A man named Slaughter is promoting the airship race around the world.

There will be another Hague peace conference next year. There probably will be several war conferences also.

There is no such thing as "free tolls." Even the church-bell tolls are not free.

The back-to-the-church movement does not seem to be so swift as to make anybody dizzy.

Huerta still thinks he would make a good run for president at an election. We predict that he will make a good run long before the election is held.

The police "lineup" system is revived in New York, 200 policemen reviewing old offenders. In which lineup are most of the old offenders found?

Miscellany

An Adequate Navy.

By Admiral George Dewey.

A careful study of our naval establishment as it exists today leads unerringly to the conclusion that it grows from a need that the people feel instinctively, but know not how to meet.

The masses of the people live inland, rarely see a battleship, have no opportunity for gaining knowledge of the navy.

They believe in an adequate navy, but are not sufficiently informed to urge their representatives as to its upbuilding. The result has been that the growth of the navy has been haphazard, has been feverishly pushed at times when there was imminent national danger, and allowed to go almost by the board when there seemed to the untrained observer no occasion for alarm.

The general board carefully studied the nation's commercial aspirations and the restriction of Oriental immigration. It looked into possible complications over defending the Panama canal and maintaining its neutrality.

It became thoroughly convinced that these policies could not be sustained without an adequate navy, that America must have such a navy or surrender the place that it should justly hold among the nations of the world.

The general board also studied the naval policies of other strong nations, familiarized itself with their degree of

FLOWERS

In memory of H. L. A. Calmer

Where flies the soul of genius?  
It cannot die!  
Even though he has passed death's portal;  
The towering peaks,  
The cloud-decked sky,  
The lights he cast upon the water  
Are immortal!  
Where flies the absent artist soul?  
It cannot die!  
'Twas never a dweller of this earth:  
To beauty's realms  
Beyond the sky,  
To some radiant star, the place  
That gave it birth.

M. F. PECK

preparedness, gained the facts of their prepared strength at a date twenty years ahead. It found that some of these nations had outlined for themselves definite programmes that were to lead to a given strength at a given time. If the United States expects to be able to occupy a position of influence beside those nations at that time, it must adopt a programme that will give it a comparable fleet at the future date.

So, three years after its organization, the general board, in 1903, was ready with its recommendations of a building programme to last through the years and to result in a well-balanced and effective fleet in the year 1920. It was convinced of the advisability of substituting this continuing, consistent building programme for the haphazard methods of annual appropriations.

Since 1903 the general board has each year given the same advice with relation to a building policy. Its recommendations have each year been unanimously concurred in by the experts who have made up the board. The public has usually been acquainted with the number of ships that the general board has asked for, but the reasons for those requests have accumulated dust in the archives of the navy department, and the public has not understood the patriotic reasons that lie back of the recommendations. This year the secretary of the navy has transmitted the advice of the general board to congress for the first time, and it has been made public.

The general board is most anxious that the public should become familiar with the building policy that it proposes. It believes that the public, understanding, will instruct its representatives to provide an adequate fleet. If it does not, the responsibility will then rest with the people and not the naval experts.

And what does this building programme provide?

In the first place it was suggested that the nation adopt a definite, cumulative, building programme. It was shown that if provision were made for two battleships a year with a third ship the third year, the result, in 1920, would be a fleet of forty-eight capital ships. The auxiliary ships to maintain a well-

balanced navy should, of course, be provided with each increase in capital ships.

This would not appear to be an over-ambitious building programme. The general board later came to recommend as many as four battleships a year. The impression went abroad that the general board stood for a continuous programme of four ships a year. This was wrong. The board recommended this number of ships for one year because the ships provided in previous years had been too few and the possibility of reaching the goal of forty-eight ships in 1920 depended on providing the greater number at the time asked.

It is not generally realized that the United States is lamentably behind in its construction of battleships and that the navy has already been placed in a position of inferiority during the past two years.

The general board now realizes that its policy of forty-eight battleships in 1920 will not be realized. It believes that a building programme that will secure that result at the earliest possible date should, however, be definitely adopted.

And when the creation of this logical, well-balanced navy is brought about this government will have by no means the best fleet among the nations, but it will then have, and only then, an "adequate navy."

That fleet will consist of a capital ship for each state in the union. For each battleship there should be four destroyers, and two submarines, those invincible protectors of home ports.

This comprehensive programme would be in harmony with the requirements of the constitution and would "provide and maintain an adequate and well-proportioned navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation."—New York American.

Army Foreign Tour of Duty.

A new rule has been established by the war department so as to extend the tour of duty of army officers of line and staff in the Hawaiian islands to four years. The tour of duty for officers in the Philippines and on the canal zone

will remain of three years' duration. In other years, when the sanitary conditions in the Philippines were well regulated as at present, the duty of staff officers was two years and that of line officers two years. Later this was extended to make tour of duty three years' long. Some suggestion has been made lately by the surgeon-general of the army to shorten the length of the duty in the Philippines, and it is considered that whatever rule is adopted with regard to duty in those islands should apply in the same way in the canal zone. There is no question of a change in this particular instance, not to say health conditions in the case of officers stationed there is evidently based on the climatic conditions of Hawaii regarded as justifying such a duty there as prevails at home. At the same time, there are those army who believe that there is no uniformity in the duration of stations beyond seas and that of three years of each separate station in the interest of individual development, not to say health, all contributes intimately and in service efficiency. In this connection it is interesting to note that the regulations prescribing a three-year tour of duty for recruiting officers at recruiting stations, and that of a recruiting officer on duty in a town remained at such a station years, while those attached to recruit depots had a tour of duty three years.—Army and Navy.

The Splendid Faupen. First Turkish Official (present) a photograph of the new Turkish in lieu of six months' deferred. So we've got a dreadnought, we?

Second Turkish Official—I know who gets the dread, but we've got the nought.—Punch.

His Return. "Yes, it took me about six hard work learning to work the plane."

"And what have you got pains?"

"Amica."—Ideas.



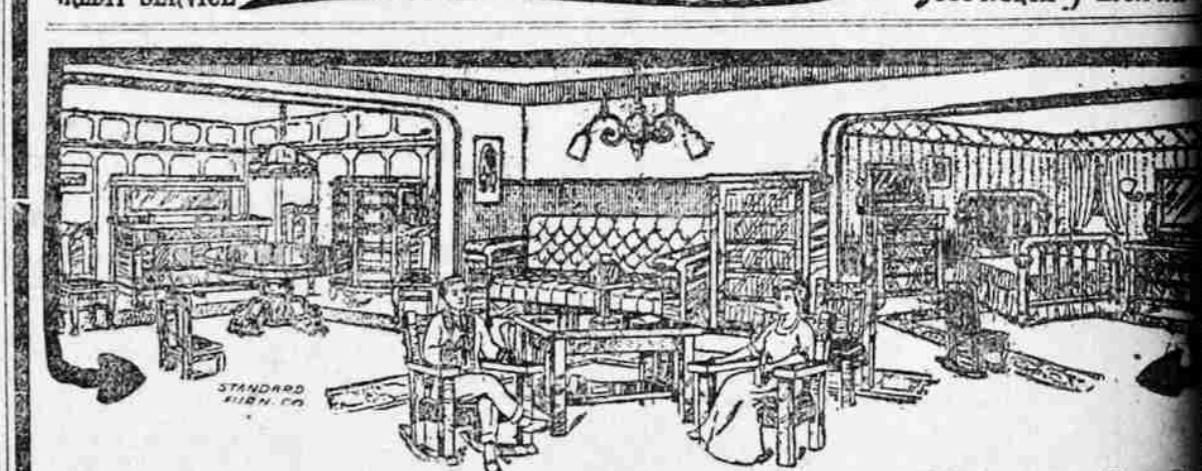
Watching

Are YOU watching the dollar? Or are you one of those "I don't see where the money goes" individuals? SAVING money is next in importance to making it—and no matter HOW much you earn, your time and labor goes for nothing unless you SAVE a portion of your income. Open a savings account in this safe bank—deposit a certain sum regularly and then WATCH IT GROW.

UTAH SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

Helper of Tryers, 235 Main Street.

Standard Furniture Co. THE HOUSE OF QUALITY



3 Rooms

Here is an outfit that is far and away superior in a score of ways to any that has ever before been offered in this community at anywhere near the price. FIRST OF ALL, it consists of THREE rooms—Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room; secondly, it contains more articles than are usually found in outfits sold in the majority of stores; thirdly, every article of furniture and every rug has been selected not alone with an eye to appearance, but of quality. Each article is sold under a guarantee. And there is not a single detail of this splendid Three-Room Outfit which you cannot show with pride to your friends.

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EXTRA QUALITY 9X12 FEET SEAMLESS GRUSSELS RUGS \$16.75

THIS MASSIVE COLONIAL DRESSER \$19.85

\$3 BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPER

ADJUSTABLE PIN STITCHER

\$2.85 CURTAIN STRETCHER